DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 021 604

LI 000 935

WHO IS DOING WHAT IN INTERNATIONAL BOOK & LIBRARY PROGRAMS, PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OFFICE, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 9, 1967).

Spons Agency-American Library Association, Washington, D.C. International Relations Office.
Pub Date [67]
Note-89p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.50 HC-$3.64
Descriptors-ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY, *AGENCIES, *BOOKS, CONFERENCE REPORTS, *INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS, *LIBRARY PROGRAMS, *ORGANIZATIONS (GROUPS)

After transferring most of its activities to Washington, D.C., the International Relations Office of the American Library Association held a conference to determine the current activities of the organizations and agencies concerned with international library affairs. Included in these proceedings are reports or summaries of reports on the programs and policies of 31 organizations, given by representatives attending the conference. These organizations and agencies are affiliated with the federal government, the UN, library associations, private foundations and universities. Appended is the "National Policy Statement on International Book and Library Activities," issued by the Department of State on January 12, 1967, and a "Directive to Government Agencies for Implementation of the National Policy Statement of International Book and Library Activities." (JB)

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WHO
is doing
WHAT
IN
International Book & Library Programs

LI 000935
ED021604

Proceedings of a Conference Sponsored by the
International Relations Office - American Library Association
October 9, 1967
Washington, D.C.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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WHO is doing WHAT IN International Book & Library Programs

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
OCTOBER 9, 1967

International Relations Office
American Library Association
Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OFFICE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
1420 N STREET, N. W.   WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

INTRODUCTION

On September 1, 1967, the American Library Association (ALA) transferred a major part of its International Relations Office (IRO) to a location in Washington, D. C. For some years the Office had conducted its operations successfully at ALA headquarters in Chicago; however, it had become increasingly clear that day-to-day relationships with government agencies, libraries, foundations and professional associations in Washington made a Washington Office highly desirable. In addition, support for expanded activities of the Washington Office resulted from a contract between the ALA and the U. S. Agency for International Development.

The contract served to reinforce ALA policy that defined, as an important function of IRO, the task of assembling and disseminating information concerning library and book activity in all quarters on the international front. It was known that many organizations, committees, foundations, and government agencies had regular or intermittent programs relating to: the assistance to libraries overseas, international library associations, the training of foreign librarians, the employment of American library experts for overseas assignments, and other similar activities. But the information appeared to be fragmentary. The recurring question seemed to be: "Who is doing what?"

The need for more complete information was made urgent because an increased interest in programs of library assistance in developing countries on the part of the Agency for International Development had come about as a consequence of a growing understanding at high government levels of the need for libraries in the economic and cultural development in the emerging countries. A "National Policy Statement . . . on International Book and Library Activities" was issued by the Department of State on January 12, 1967, and served to give official expression to the growing awareness of the role of libraries in economic and social development.

Thus it was that the new IRO in Washington undertook as a first task the convening of a conference to which were invited representatives of about two dozen organizations and agencies concerned with international affairs. Each representative was asked to report on the current policy, program, and activities of his organization in library development. The purpose of the conference, which took place in Washington on October 9, 1967, was to answer in part the question of "Who is doing what".

The pages which follow summarize the reports that were made at this conference. Some reports appear substantially as they were presented; others have been edited by officers of the organization reporting.

The reports were assembled as a proceedings volume by Mrs. Helen E. Wessells of New York. Mrs. Wessells has had considerable experience in the international library field and was a participant at the October 9 conference. This is my opportunity to thank her for the excellent job she has done. Miss Juliane Heyman, Assistant Project Officer on the IRO staff, served as Conference Secretary, and much of what appears in this volume is due to her fine work, also.

I wish to express appreciation at this time to those who attended the conference and who reported on behalf of their organizations. Their enthusiasm and intelligence augurs well for the future of library efforts on the international scene.

Ralph T. Esterquest, Director
International Relations Office
American Library Association
Washington, D. C.

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The prime area of international activity at the Library of Congress (LC) is in the acquisition of foreign publications, both for its own collections and for other American libraries, and, conversely, in the distribution of American publications to libraries abroad. In addition to direct purchases of foreign materials, the Library acquires and disseminates materials through the following programs.

With appropriations granted pursuant to section 104 (n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-480), as amended, the Library of Congress carries on a program for the acquisition of library materials in Ceylon, India, Nepal, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, Israel, Indonesia, and Yugoslavia. In each of the countries, foreign currencies accrued to the credit of the United States are used to employ local staff, to rent office space, to purchase books and other library materials, and to ship the materials acquired directly to the Library of Congress and to other U. S. libraries. Some 40 research libraries receive sets of foreign-language materials and 310 libraries in all 50 of the States receive sets of English-language materials under this program. Over 1,725,000 publications are acquired annually under this program.

Under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Library of Congress is entrusted with the responsibility of acquiring all materials currently published throughout the world which are of value to scholarship, for providing catalog information for these materials promptly after receipt, and for distributing bibliographic information by printing catalog cards and other means.

In order to implement this program, the Library of Congress has established shared cataloging offices in London, Paris, Oslo, Wiesbaden, Vienna, The Hague, and Belgrade. These offices provide bibliographic coverage of the publishing output of Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and Belgium, as well as of the countries in which they are located. In addition, regional acquisitions offices are operating in Nairobi and Rio de Janeiro to obtain materials not readily available through normal trade channels. The books acquired and cataloged under this program are listed in the Library's National Union Catalog, which, in effect, is becoming more and more an international bibliography.

The Library of Congress participates in the mutual exchange of official publications with 102 other governments in accordance with treaties, stipulations, conventions, and other formal agreements made between the U. S. and various foreign countries. In addition, the Library of Congress carries on exchanges of publications with some 24,000 foreign libraries, educational organizations, research institutions, and with international organizations.

The second major avenue of LC's participation in international relations is through personal contacts with librarians and government officials abroad, through participation in the activities of international organizations and through the service of its staff members on committees of such organizations. For example, staff members take part in programs and serve on committees of IFLA, FID, and other international organizations in the library and scholarly world. The Library participated in the development of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. Also, members of the Information Systems Office took part in the Conference on Automation at Brasenose College, Oxford. In recent weeks, the Librarian has been to Rumania as a guest of honor at the centennial celebration of the founding of the Library of the National Academy; the Deputy Librarian has been to Paris for a meeting of the IFLA Committee on Statistics; the Registrar of Copyrights has served as observer at the Stockholm Conference on the Berne Convention relating to international copyright; and a member of the Reference Department is now on detail to the National Library in Florence as an ALA consultant.

In the United States, the Library of Congress regularly assists foreign visitors (librarians and non-librarians) who visit this country. During the past year approximately 400 foreign visitors have received orientation programs in the Library and about 2,000 others visited as members of group tours. The Library administers for the Department of State the Jointly Sponsored Program for Foreign Librarians, and under special circumstances supervises the programs of other foreign visitors.

On occasion, the Library serves as sponsor for Fulbright-Hayes scholars from abroad and assists United Nations or UNESCO grantees when they visit Washington.

The Library receives many requests from librarians abroad for training or employment, but only in a very few cases can this be arranged under the Library's Exchange-Visitor Program.

The Library of Congress
Washington, D. C. 20540
L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

There are a number of agencies within the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) which deal with international information activities. The Foreign Agricultural Service disseminates information abroad through its participation in trade centers, trade fair exhibits and other market development activities. That Service, as well as the Economic Research Service, prepares reports of USDA studies and surveys which could be helpful to potential investors. The agricultural attachés of U. S. Embassies are utilized to disseminate information and to procure publications. Every new appointee or attaché on a home visit receives a current indoctrination on the services of the National Agricultural Library (NAL) and the Department's information needs. In addition, the Library serves as a reference source for questions or inquiries within less developed countries, where published answers to specific questions are not available.

The International Agricultural Development Service (IADS) has responsibility for general administration and coordination of the Department's responsibilities and activities in foreign assistance and training programs, and in developing and maintaining effective relationships with international and U. S. organizations in planning and carrying out such programs. The _IADS Annual Summary 1966_ reports the Service's activities and progress. Copies can be made available upon request.

From the date of its inception in 1862, the Library of the Department of Agriculture served as a national library and during the centennial year the Secretary of Agriculture renamed it the National Agricultural Library. In so doing, the Secretary implied that the Library exercised international responsibilities even though there is no explicit legislation which directs it to serve persons other than those in the United States. All agencies of the Department, and particularly the Office of Information which acts as a distribution point for most Department publications, disseminate single copies of Department publications to requestors from abroad. All other requests are referred to the National Agricultural Library, and are used to develop new exchange sources.

Exchange arrangements are expanded and developed continually as knowledge about new opportunities is received through correspondence, personal contacts and examination of bibliographical literature. At the present, the Library has 9,500 such exchange agreements--an increase of 2,500 in the past two years. In addition to the exchange program, information concerning all publications relating to agriculture and the agricultural sciences is disseminated through the Bibliography of Agriculture, Pesticides Documentation Bulletin and special bibliographies.

The library lends publications to foreign libraries in accordance with the interlibrary loan policy and furnishes photostat or microfilm copies at cost.

Approximately 25 per cent of the total paid photocopy business is with foreign organizations and institutions. A survey of three months duration revealed that Antarctica was the only continent not using the photocopy service. The Bee Culture Library also carries on a translations exchange program with the Bee Research Association, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, England.

The National Agricultural Library cooperates with the Library of Congress in its shared cataloging and PL 480 Programs, with the National Science Foundation on its PL 480 translation program, and performs training of foreign nationals for the Agency for International Development. NAL also assists foundations in developing programs and schedules for other foreign library visitors. It works closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on exchange of publications and information. The Library establishes repository libraries for publications of the USDA, land-grant universities, and experiment stations and assists in the establishment of agriculture libraries in developing nations. NAL is now working with other interested agencies in developing a file of sources of agricultural data for business firms investing in newly developing countries.

National Agricultural Library
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Although the National Library of Medicine lacks specific statutory authorization for international activities, it has traditionally provided services internationally. About 15 per cent of its 180,000 interlibrary loans go overseas. Under Public Law 480, the National Library of Medicine has programs in Poland, Yugoslavia, Israel and India supporting the publication of materials needed internationally for medical use. The National Library of Medicine also provides special services to countries where U.S.A.I.D. has programs in accordance with agreements with that organization.

In October 1967, the National Library of Medicine participated in an agreement with the Pan American Health Organization, the Commonwealth Fund and the Federal Government of Brazil to develop a regional library of medicine for South America at the Paulista School of Medicine in San Paulo, Brazil.

The National Library of Medicine has also provided consultants and technical assistance for the development of medical libraries in Korea, Iceland, Vietnam and Panama.

Of particular interest is the international decentralization of MEDLARS. The National Library of Medicine has supported the establishment of search centers in the United Kingdom and Sweden and is presently working with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to assist a consortium of European countries in training and developing search personnel. In addition, preliminary negotiations have been held with a number of other countries, including Australia, Japan and Canada.

National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The legislation which directs the National Science Foundation (NSF) in the scientific information area clearly involves NSF and its Office of Science Information Service (OSIS) in library matters, but only as components in the research, education, and information fields within the boundaries of science and technology.

The Foundation has not supported libraries or library activities abroad beyond support to some international organizations. These organizations are International Federation for Documentation (FID), International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), International Association of Technological University Libraries (IATUL), and International Organization for Standardization.

Through the support of the U. S. National Committee for FID in the NAS/NRC, the Foundation assures U. S. participation in those FID activities related to library work.

Through the support of the Secretariat of International Associations of Technological University Libraries (IATUL), the Foundation supports the secretariat of this organization, while the Presidency is in the U. S. Funds for international travel is also provided on occasion to U. S. scientists and information specialists attending international meetings and conferences.

The Foundation supports work of the United States of America Standards Institute, Standards Committee Z39 on Library Work, Documentation, and Related Publishing Practices, which is sponsored by the Council of National Library Associations. Z39 participates for the U. S. in the work of the International Organization for Standardization's Technical Committee 46 (Documentation).

Office of Science Information Service
National Science Foundation
Washington, D. C. 20550
Dr. Burton W. Adkinson, Head

THE PEACE CORPS

The Peace Corps (PC) is the volunteer working abroad. The Peace Corps' purpose is not to send materials. Thus, the Peace Corps does not furnish books or furniture to libraries. All Peace Corps book programs are related to supporting the Peace Corps Volunteer.

The Peace Corps provides "middle-level manpower" to developing countries. Librarians are included in this category. There are currently 21 Peace Corps Volunteer librarians working in 11 countries of the world. These librarians set up libraries, manage existing libraries, and teach librarianship. They also instruct other volunteers on how to set up libraries. In addition to these professional librarians, many Peace Corps Volunteers, working as teachers and community development workers, set up small public and school libraries as an adjunct to their other efforts.

The Peace Corps itself runs three types of libraries. A library in Washington contains country information and information on the programs in which volunteers are engaged, such as community development and teaching. This library was originally set up to aid staff who were training to go overseas. The Office of Overseas Volunteer Support, also in Washington, provides materials in response to volunteer requests for teaching materials and technical pamphlets not available in the field office libraries. Each Peace Corps office in the capitals of developing countries contains a library with regional and country information, technical works on programs in which volunteers are working, and books for the leisure reading of Peace Corps Volunteers.

The Peace Corps also has a Book Locker Program. In this program 120 paperback books are sent to each Peace Corps household overseas for the volunteers' intellectual stimulation and leisure reading. Also included in this book locker are easy-reading books for the use of host-country nationals.

The Technical Book Program is the name of the project in which each Peace Corps office is sent a set of books for the job support of volunteers. Included in this set is UNESCO's pamphlet on how to set up a small public library. If similar works have been developed in the country by successful volunteers or other local sources, they are included also.

The Peace Corps also receives publications through the Donated Books Program of the U. S. Information Agency.

There are several problems the volunteer librarian faces abroad. The most critical seems to be the lack of books published in the vernacular languages of developing countries. Moreover, this factor is further complicated because books in English are usually too difficult for local people to read, and often have little cultural relevancy.

Another problem is that bibliographic control is very poor. Even if an important book is published, librarians and booksellers may never know of it; or if they are aware of its existence, they may not know where to obtain it.

Furthermore, library supplies are very difficult to obtain in most developing countries. Even such commonplace items as book pockets and date due cards are usually unobtainable.

One of the most serious problems in better librarianship in developing countries is the failure to utilize trained resources. Frequently, trained teacher-librarians are not used as librarians--nor are they assisted in their library efforts by a reduction of class time.

There are two important contributions of the Peace Corps in overseas librarianship. One is the professional volunteer librarians, whose most productive work has been to train others, usually teacher-librarians. The other contribution which should not be disregarded is that of volunteers who establish libraries. Although the libraries these volunteers establish may not be of a professional standard, they do fill a need, and furnish a starting point from which librarians can develop when the librarians are available.

Peace Corps
Washington, D. C. 20525
Jack Vaughn, Director

U. S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) carries out book and library activities overseas pursuant to the basic U. S. policy on this subject issued in January 1967 (see Appendix). The activity is one of the means through which A.I.D. pursues its overall objective of assisting the lesser developed countries in their developmental efforts. As a result, A.I.D. book and library development programs, projects and activities are focused on the use of these intellectual resources as they contribute to development.

In A.I.D. operations, book activities may be independent projects or they may be an important component of a larger project. During the past year, there were approximately 300 A.I.D. projects which included a significant book component. These components included books used as texts in school systems, books placed in libraries of assisted institutions, books used as reference collections for textbook writing centers, and books as core collections for elementary school libraries.

Programs for the development and publication of school textbooks were carried out with A.I.D. assistance in the Philippines, Vietnam, Laos, Nigeria, Liberia, Brazil, Nepal, Zambia, Malawi and Ecuador. One indication of the size and impact of these programs is that 25 million texts have been produced for Philippine elementary schools over a six-year period. Book programs in Laos and Vietnam will provide texts for every elementary school student. A long-range program in Brazil will meet the textbook needs of students from first grade through the university. It will constitute a total involvement by the host country to the extent of an estimated 50 million textbooks to be produced by Brazilian publishers.

A significant A.I.D. project in Central America is the pioneering in regional translation-production centers, with the host countries determining the titles to be translated and the number of copies to be printed. The work is performed entirely through service contracts with private publishing enterprises.

At least 17 university libraries have been established in connection with A.I.D. projects, including: the Central Library of Kathmandu, Nepal; Haile Selassie I University Library, Addis Ababa, Ethopia; University of Liberia Library, Monrovia; Central Library of Trinidad; and the National Technical Center Engineering College, Saigon. Over the years, A.I.D. has assisted more than 400 other university libraries and other institutions, by providing books, assuring adequate physical facilities, and sponsoring training programs in the host country as well as in the U. S.

Major book related activities of A.I.D. currently include supply of U. S. reference books and texts in support of agency funded projects; assistance to in-country development of books, including new manuscripts, translations, and low-cost reprints; and support for effective distribution of books and programs for the use of books.

A.I.D. book activities primarily are a part of overall country assistance programs and are financed by A.I.D. funds made available to overseas A.I.D. missions for the country. Occasionally, however, activities are funded regionally. Also, certain special activities may, at times, be financed centrally. The latter source, which is used sparingly, is particularly important for innovational or experimental purposes. Several examples of such situations are noted below.

A Central Book Fund was created which provided, among other things, a "seed corn" project designed to demonstrate new and imaginative application of U. S. books in cooperative book projects overseas. Included among the projects were the following: (1) The selection of some 180 titles for a "National Development Library Project." These libraries were sent to more than 70 countries for deposit in key developmental institutions. (2) Deposit collections of books published by several American university presses. (3) "Textbook Rental Libraries" of 3,500 volumes each for learned institutions. (4) A contract with the National Academy of Science under which U. S. books in the physical, life and social sciences were provided to selected institutions. This latter program has experienced substantial expansion in recent years.

The Agency sponsored a conference on the role of books in human development. A major aim of the conference was to provide policy and program guidelines for A.I.D. in the use of books in the development of a nation. One direct result of this conference was the establishment of the UNESCO Book Development Program. This, in turn, lead to additional meaningful conferences regarding the role of books and libraries.

Within its overall developmental responsibility, A.I.D. desires to contribute significantly to the availability of books in host countries. This general objective is implemented by the means most appropriate in the particular circumstance and gives due consideration to the role private enterprise may play in the effort.

Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY

The U. S. Information Agency (USIA) has been given a mission by the Congress and by the President which is precise, clear and straightforward: To help achieve the foreign policy objectives of the United States and to build understanding abroad of the United States, its institutions, culture and policies, by using the tools of information and persuasion.

In carrying out this mandate, USIA uses every tool and technique of communication, including books and libraries, which are among the best and most enduring instruments. The President's recent National Policy Statement on International Book and Library Activities (see Appendix) has given new impetus to our use of books overseas.

I know that many of you have been associated directly or indirectly with USIA and its predecessor agencies since the beginning of the overseas library activities 25 years ago. Through the libraries, USIA continues to promote U. S. objectives and, at the same time, to contribute to an enlightened citizenry in the host countries, especially in the developing nations. The Agency now maintains 217 libraries and reading rooms in 85 countries. As a result of the Middle East crisis, all of our libraries in the United Arab Republic, Syria, Iraq, and Algeria were closed. Book collections of our libraries world-wide total nearly two million volumes, about one-fifth of which are in the local languages. Attendance totaled more than 20 million last year and nearly five million books were circulated.

The Agency also cooperates with and provides support to 130 binational cultural centers in 29 countries (113 are in Latin America). These centers have small libraries of about 4,000 books, and use books in support of their English teaching and other academic programs.

Our overseas libraries operate in much the same manner as small public libraries in the United States, although their special purpose is to project the United States. They are open to the public, their books are on open shelves, and their services are free. They loan books to registered borrowers, and they provide reference services upon request, either in person, by mail or by telephone. They vary in size from 45,000 volumes in Rome to less than 1,000 in Kuching.

USIS Libraries also carry on such cultural activities as lectures, seminars, forums, concerts, film showings, play reading groups, English classes and exhibits. Obviously such activities must vary with the size and facilities of the library, its staff, financial and other resources, and the interests of the local population.

In recent years, as American books have become more readily available abroad through commercial channels and other sources, USIA has gradually become more selective in buying and promoting books. Our libraries were never intended to cater to the reading taste of casual readers, and we are directing our resources more and more to selective patronage--to the people who can use the information we supply or who will pass it along to others--government officials, teachers, university students and faculty, professional people, community leaders, etc.

In a typical year we buy about 200,000 American books for our overseas libraries and binational centers. To use our limited funds to best advantage we must pick and choose from among the vast output of the publishing industry. In selecting books for the USIS libraries and other book programs, USIA follows a policy that has been consistent since the beginning of the overseas information program and that was articulated, perhaps most fully, in July 1953. Essence of this policy is that the determining factor in selecting books "is the usefulness of the material in meeting the particularized needs of the program in the area in question."

To help make that determination, we have in Washington a small staff of book reviewers who scan the total output of the American publishing industry and prepare about 3,000 reviews a year. About one-fifth of these reviews are done jointly with subject matter specialists whose primary work is research or teaching outside USIA.

In order to speed the delivery of new and important books to our overseas libraries, we started the current fiscal year with the inauguration of a new plan for book selection and distribution. Under this plan, we select and send to the libraries a packet of about eight books each month. However, the majority of the new books acquired by each library will continue to be selected by field officers drawing heavily upon Washington's reviews and recommendations.

To expedite the handling of book orders from the overseas libraries, we are using automatic data processing methods to a greater extent than ever before. The time lag between the date of field orders and the receipt of books at a post 10,000 miles away is a problem for which there appears to be no easy solution, even in this jet age. Air shipment is out of the question, except in emergencies, because the shipping charges in many instances would amount to almost as much as the original cost of the book.

The improvement of the physical location and appearance of our overseas libraries is a matter to which we are giving special attention. We are asking the officers in charge at selected posts to survey the USIS Library situation and see what can be done to insure that our libraries are located where they are easily accessible to the segments of the public we are most interested in reaching and what needs to be done in the way of refurbishing them so that they will be more attractive and representative of what a good American library should be.

We are increasingly aware of the need for more adequate supervision of our local library operations by competent American professional librarians. We are, accordingly, planning to extend the concept of a corps of regional library supervisors, presently in Africa and Latin America, to each area of the world; this will enable us to schedule an American librarian to temporary duty at each library at least two or three times a year, to train and assist local employees in carrying on more effective library programs.

Another matter of basic concern is bringing to our libraries overseas some of the new developments in library technology which may be applicable to their operations. To this end, we have assigned one of our highly experienced and competent professional Foreign Service Staff librarians, Martha Guse, to make a study of technological developments which may be applicable to our specialized library operations. Her new duties will require her to confer with representatives of many institutions with experience in this field, and many of you will no doubt be among those to whom she will turn for advice.

We are now making final plans for a special collection of 250 significant books on the United States to be placed ultimately in each USIS Library, Reading Room and Binational Center. It will be called "USA IN BOOKS - An Introductory Collection." Titles are being selected with the advice of a panel of distinguished scholars and librarians. This collection will be maintained as a unit, for reference and display, and each library will be encouraged to have on its shelves multiple copies for circulation. Eventually, we hope to deposit sets of these books in many foreign libraries.

Just as education is attracting more attention in government councils in the United States, so is the support of educational efforts abroad becoming increasingly important in USIA programming. By acquainting foreign educators with the advantages of American educational techniques and philosophy, by making available to educational systems and institutions appropriate educational tools, and by assisting them in developing curricula and course content (particularly in the social sciences, American studies, and English language instruction), we can contribute to the achievement of common goals. This new emphasis on education calls for some recasting of our library collections, such as that reflected in the "USA IN BOOKS" concept to which I have already referred. Other new undertakings, which are either planned or underway, include advanced English study courses, resource manuals for teachers of English, educational presentation packets (donated books), and deposit collections to be placed in foreign universities and other institutions.

There are other ways in which we make use of American books to supplement the work of our libraries. None gives more dramatic recognition to the universal appeal of books as a source of the most respected of ideas than the Agency's publishing programs. Some 11 million books, in 1,530 editions, were published for foreign consumption with our assistance or support in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1967. They appeared in 33 major foreign languages, and dealt, in subject matter, with all aspects of American life, cultural and scientific institutions, government, politics and foreign policy.

To merchandise and distribute books in this quantity and diversity of subjects requires most of the methods known to American publishing as well as some which are unique to foreign markets. Colorful paperbacks, simplified English for adults, bilingual editions, serializations and condensations are some of the forms in which we seek a maximum usefulness for American books abroad. One approach now in the development stage is a selection from four books on a variety of subjects packaged in one volume to appeal to a catholicity of taste. Another which we have just launched is a series of popularized adaptations of important scholarly books designed to bring expert thinking on such subjects as economics within the reach of non-specialists in the newly developing nations who desperately need this knowledge.

Attractive products require, nevertheless, effective distribution if they are to be accessible to the reader. The books whose publication we support must, therefore, find their way into the mainstream of commerce. Consequently, we work with American and foreign publishers, who not only produce the books but promote and sell them abroad as well. Cooperative promotional efforts with the American publishing industry such as book exhibits at trade fairs open new export channels for American books. The foreign publishers producing our books in translation are provided know-how about American distribution techniques such as those that have, in the past 25 years, brought paperback books in the United States to the fingertips of almost everyone who wants to buy them.

Finally, USIS Libraries have become highly visible symbols of the U. S. Government and the principles for which it stands. For this reason they are subject to rough treatment at times. They are the lightning rods which sometimes attract the wrath of foreign nationals who disagree with U. S. policies. Many have been pillaged and burned because people oppose our policies or our actions in Vietnam or the Congo or the Panama Canal or the Middle East. But I find it encouraging that our government is symbolized abroad by a free, open democratic library, which carries the American message of liberty, freedom and equality, even if stones are aimed at it occasionally.

United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C. 20547
Herbert Fredman, Assistant Director
Information Centers

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON BOOKS

The Interagency Committee was established in July 1966 for the express purpose of coordinating the international book programs of the U. S. Government and its agencies. The committee is chaired by the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs and includes representatives of the Agency for International Development, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Library of Congress, U. S. Information Agency, the Peace Corps and the Smithsonian Institution. By definition, its function is exclusively to advise; it has no operational responsibilities and no authority to allocate funds.

The principal activity of the committee was the development of a national policy statement on international book and library activities of the U. S. Government and the implementation directive to government agencies, issued in January 1967. (See Appendix.)

During the summer of 1967, missions and agencies were queried as to implementation of the policy statement and directive. Replies have been received and are currently being analyzed and summarized.

The committee is now writing model book and library programs for the major geographical areas of the world based upon the policy statement, the directive, and replies from overseas missions.

PAN AMERICAN UNION

The Pan American Union (PAU) is the general secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS). Although library service has been within the province of the Pan American Union ever since its establishment in 1889, funds for an inter-American program of library and bibliographic development have been available only since 1946. Nevertheless, the Columbus Memorial Library of the PAU has for many years been serving as a center for bibliographic coordination and cooperation.

An important service has been to give advice to member states on academic and technical training for librarians, bibliographers, and documentalists in order to improve school, public, scientific specialized and research libraries.

The OAS library and bibliographical development program encompasses several major areas: information gathering; training of librarians; production of technical manuals and related materials; bibliographical work; technical assistance and advice; and more general activities aimed at the improvement of bibliography, the book trade, and the international exchange of materials.

In the field of information gathering, the Pan American Union maintains up-to-date information files and publishes an *Inter-American Library Relations* quarterly in Spanish and English. The PAU collaborates with the Library of Congress in sponsoring a month-long assembly of libraries of the Americas. Since that time, the PAU has held similar meetings and conferences. Two years ago, its Round Table on International Cooperation provided opportunity for the exchange of reports on the programs of approximately 200 agencies and organizations concerned with Latin America. Continuing contact is maintained by staff experts with national and international library associations and similar organizations concerned with the improvement and expansion of library and bibliographical services.

In its efforts to improve the quality of Latin American librarians and libraries, PAU regularly advises member states on academic and technical requirements and standards of libraries so that they may be more efficiently organized and administered. PAU also promotes advanced training for directors of libraries and library science teachers. Pan American Union liaises with and advises the Inter-American Library School at Medellin, Colombia. As a result of a special project completed at Medellin, the Pan American Union staff compiled and published standards for library schools, and promoted the creation of national graduate library schools in several countries. Assistance also is given in training Peace Corps librarians assigned to Latin America.

Technical assistance and advisory services are provided to institutions of member states to improve library services, international exchanges, and to establish documentation centers. OAS staff members or external consultants make recommendations as to techniques, services, materials and personnel. To date, requests for direct technical assistance missions have come from a limited number of institutions.

The PAU seeks by various means to promote the compilation and publication of bibliographies and a network of bibliographic centers, such as the pilot regional center for the Caribbean. The PAU's own Bibliographical Series has been maintained since 1930. A three-volume list of subject headings in Spanish was recently compiled and published. A Dewey Decimal classification for school and public libraries has just been published in Spanish, and a work on Anglo-American cataloging rules is scheduled for publication in the near future. Material has been recently published on centralization of university libraries. A manual is being prepared on national library planning and on library legislation. Many of the publications of PAU are prepared under contract by librarians outside the Pan American Union and some of the projects receive outside funding.

The PAU also serves as the secretariat of the Seminars on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM). Although primarily aimed at assisting U.S. libraries to improve their Latin American collections, the seminars are of increasing interest to Latin American institutions.

A recent development of particular interest to Latin America is Project LEER, a program to make available low cost editions in Spanish for children, young people and adult neo-literates in the U.S. With the support of the Bro-Dart Foundation, the Pan American Union has been instrumental in establishing the Books for People Fund.

Pan American Union
Washington, D. C. 20006
Marietta Daniels Shepard, Associate Librarian

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The Unesco Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives, raised to departmental status within this 120-member nation agency of the United Nations in 1967 by reason of the expanding scope of Unesco's activities and resource requirements, brings into one coordinated entity the library, documentation and archival operations previously scattered throughout the organization.

As presently organized, the activities handled by the former Libraries Division are now carried out by two divisions of the new department: (1) the Division of Studies and International Cooperation in Documentation; and (2) the Division for the Development of Documentation, Library and Archives Services. A third division, the Unesco Library Service, is absorbing and, where needed, reorganizing the small scattered documentation centers in various Departments of the Secretariat.

The Division of Studies and International Cooperation is responsible for cooperation with national and international organizations, particularly non-governmental, in the area of libraries, archives and documentation in general. In addition to maintaining special ties with the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), International Council of Archives (ICA), and International Federation for Documentation (FID)--all of which receive subventions from Unesco--it also will maintain relations with all international organizations active in any area of documentation, its standardization and technical modernization: the ICSU Abstracting Board, International Organization for Standardization, International Federation for Information Processing, and the like.

The same division will furnish the secretariat for the International Advisory Committee on Documentation, Libraries and Archives whose terms of reference are to advise the Director General on all matters pertaining to Unesco programs in these fields.

A primary concern of the new department is to improve facilities for library training, especially in the developing countries. Unesco is continuing to encourage French-speaking African countries to send students to the School of Librarianship of the University of Dakar, formerly the Unesco-assisted Regional Centre for Training Librarians. Unesco is continuing its assistance, in cooperation with the Government of Uganda, to the East African School of Librarianship at Makerere College, Kampala. Help in training in librarianship also is to be provided in English at the Royal School of Librarianship, Copenhagen.

Assistance in the form of experts, fellowships and equipment will continue to be given to Member States at their request under the Technical Assistance Component of the United Nations Development Programme and Unesco's Participation Programme.

A manual, University Libraries for Developing Countries, by Morris Gelfand, has been published in English. French and Spanish translations will appear in 1968. Two other manuals, Methods of Teaching Librarianship, by J. F. Sabor and International Distribution of Catalogue Cards: Present State and Prospects, by R. S. Gilarevskij, are in preparation.

Unesco continues to act as the executive agency with regard to approximately 100 projects for the United Nations Special Fund, most of which are concerned with the establishment of research, higher education, teacher-training and technical training institutions in developing countries. The Department is requested to give advice on the library components of these projects.

Conferences on the national planning of library services have been held in Quito, Ecuador, in 1966 and in Ceylon in December 1967.

The bi-monthly Unesco Bulletin for Libraries which appears in separate English, French, Russian and Spanish versions seeks to keep member nations and others abreast of trends in librarianship and related fields. The bi-monthly Bibliography, Documentation Terminology contains news of current activities in these fields.

In the field of scientific and technical documentation, Unesco is continuing to cooperate with the Western Reserve University Clearing House (USA) in collecting and disseminating information on key-word and descriptor lists, classification schedules, thesauri, and the like, in English, with plans currently under way to establish a similar clearing house in other languages.

Special efforts also are in process for assisting in the establishment of scientific and technical documentation services in countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Korea, Madagascar, Kenya, Thailand, and Turkey.

The Unesco Coupon schemes for books, films, scientific material and travel will be expanded where possible as a practical method of reducing currency obstacles to the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural material and the exchange of students, teachers and research workers.

The principal function of the Unesco Library, located at the organization's Paris headquarters, is to serve staff members of the Secretariat, the permanent delegations of Member States, members of the Executive Board and delegates to the General Conference. The library is principally a working collection which reflects the changing requirements of Unesco's program, rather than a comprehensive library of education, culture and science.

Unesco
Place de Fontenoy
Paris 7
France

UNITED NATIONS

The Libraries of the United Nations: A Descriptive Guide, United Nations, 1966 St/LIB/17 UN PUB Sales No. 66.I.6, describes in detail the libraries of the United Nations (UN) and the United Nations family. The introduction to this valuable guide states that, in 1949, the principles governing the library policy were set forth in a document which can be taken as a legal basis for the policy and organization of each library in the United Nations family. The library's primary function is to "enable the delegations, Secretariat and other official groups of the Organization to obtain, with the greatest possible speed, convenience and economy, the library materials and information needed in the execution of their duties;" the services of the library were also to be "made available, as far as feasible, to the specialized agencies, accredited representatives of mass media of information, international governmental organizations, affiliated non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, scholars and writers." But it stresses that "service to the public must necessarily be subordinated to the service needed by the United Nations."

Therefore, many of the libraries of the United Nations throughout the world may be used by qualified personnel and by those who need specialized material, "as far as feasible." For the benefit of personnel of such organizations as those represented in this summary report, the libraries which are available for use are listed and described briefly, together with certain restrictions as to use.

The Dag Hammarskjöld Library, United Nations, New York, U.S.A.

The library is responsible for all library services within the previously described scope. Its collections are limited to current literature on world-wide legal, political, economic and social questions, with emphasis on service and on immediate usefulness rather than on accumulation and preservation of a large general collection. Primary attention, therefore, is directed to reference, bibliographical and documentation services.

Administratively, the library is divided into two divisions and six sections: the Preparations Division, with an acquisition section, catalog section and index section; and the Readers' Services Division, with a general reference section, documents reference section, and stack and loan section.

The UN Library is strongest in basic current material on international law and relations,the economic and social sciences. The library's aim is to assemble working collections with attention to national and linguistic balance and representative of different points of view. The collection presently numbers about 300,000 volumes, including books, periodicals, maps, microfilms, pamphlets, and governmental as well as intergovernmental documents. The League of Nations Library of official publications and related documents is the most nearly complete outside the UN Library in Geneva.

The library's general reference section is comprised of the reference desk and the legal, map and statistical collections, respectively, each containing materials appropriate to its subject area. The statistical collection, for example, contains economic and statistical publications such as census reports, budget documents, central banks' reports, trade and other statistics from almost all countries of the world, as well as from many intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations.

In addition to the usual lending and reference functions, the library has a measure of responsibility for making the documents of the United Nations accessible to the world, a function which is performed through the establishment of a system of depository libraries, and through highly technical indexing tasks.

United Nations Library in Geneva, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

This library not only serves as a basic library for the UN office at Geneva, the conference service there, and the

Economic Commission for Europe, but also to a certain extent satisfies the requirements of the specialized agencies. Its collections of approximately 615,000 volumes are specialized in the social sciences, including Europe's most comprehensive collection of statistical publications and legal treaties from most countries of the world, a comprehensive collection of works on international, constitutional and administrative law and the legal codes of many countries, and general reference materials covering economic, financial and social questions. Included also are the League of Nations documents, a large number of maps, a comprehensive collection of documents in the field of atomic energy, and government publications which, in many instances, are not to be found in another library outside their country of origin.

Library of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethopia.

The library's basic collection of about 32,000 volumes emphasizes economic and social material concerning Africa and includes reference books, works on economics and government documents acquired largely through exchange arrangements with universities, research institutions and societies, as well as from various governments outside Africa. Its particular strength is in the government documents of the African countries which, by arrangement with ministries and agencies of member governments, are systematically deposited in the library.

While it primarily serves the staff of the Commission, the library also serves the Organization of African Unity, local representatives of UN agencies, personnel from member governments, the faculty and students of Haile Selassie I University and other scholars in Addis Ababa who may use its facilities with special permission. It acts as a clearing center for library materials for the four sub-regional ECA offices in Tangier, Niamey, Lusaka and Leopoldville.

Library of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand.

The approximately 30,000 publications of this library provide research and other study materials, together with reference and bibliographical services, to the Commission's secretariat staff, as well as to local representatives of

UN offices and agencies; and it also is used by Thai officials, staffs of diplomatic missions, university professors, students and research workers from countries throughout the region.

Because of the specialized requirements of the area, subjects such as economic development and planning, industrialization, mining and mineral resources, cottage and small-scale industries, housing, trade and finance, inland and regional transport, flood control and water resources development, research and statistics, and agriculture are emphasized.

Library of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), Avenida Providencia 871, Santiago, Chile.

With about 28,000 books, and regularly receiving over 1,300 journals, the library has an excellent collection of pamphlets, reference works and statistical data on the Latin American countries. Being a depository library for the UN and its specialized agencies, the library provides reference service in this area. In addition to serving the Commission, it also serves the UN Technical Assistance experts and is supplying an increasing variety of services to universities and government bodies in the region.

United Nations Library in Mexico, Hamburgo 63, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

The majority of the library's roughly 28,000 volumes deals with the social sciences, especially economics. Economic studies and data relating to Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean have major importance, although the collection contains general reference material on economic, financial and social matters from all over the world, as well as complete documentation of organs of the UN, as well as ECLA. Close relationships are maintained with the ECLA library in Chile, the Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Library at the UN headquarters, and libraries in Mexico and Central America.

The David Lubin Memorial Library, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Viale della Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

Now a leading library in its field, the library provides the various services required by the FAO staff at headquarters and in the field, in addition to assisting member states and their institutions. Holdings of the library presently amount to about 600,000 books and bound periodicals, 500,000 documents, 3,000 microfilms, and 6,500 maps. It receives around 7,500 periodicals and 5,000 annuals.

Although the primary function of the FAO library is to provide service to that organization, it also accomodates outside institutions and researchers. All readers have free access to the bookshelves in the reading rooms, but only members of the secretariat have stack privileges.

Library: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva 10, Switzerland.

The GATT library is specialized in the fields of international trade, trade and development, trade statistics, international statistics, international cooperation, commodities and related subjects; and consists mainly of periodicals in the above subject areas, statistical publications, UN publications and those of some of its agencies and regional commissions such as EEC, FAO, EFTA and the Latin American Free Trade Area. While it primarily serves the secretariat, it also is available to visitors who wish to consult GATT documents and publications.

Library: Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), 22 Berners Street, London, W.1. England.

Organized for the purpose of providing machinery for cooperation among nations in promoting the highest practicable standards of safety at sea and efficient navigation, IMCO is presently at work on a unified system of international tonnage measurement and on a revision of the International Code of Signals, is pressing to prevent sea pollution, and is seeking to facilitate tourism and transport through removal of unnecessary barriers.

The IMCO library is still in the development stage. Nevertheless, it is accessible not only to members of the organization, but also to scholars and the general public interested in the activities of IMCO and the materials of the library.

Library: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Kaerntnerring 11, Vienna 1, Austria.

IAEA is an autonomous inter-governmental organization, operating under the auspices of the UN, whose 88 member states are banded together to "accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world."

The library's collection contains 30,000 bound volumes, over 60,000 reports, and 850 journal titles. Although emphasis is on nuclear energy, the collection has been expanded to include medicine, biology, agriculture and law, as well as chemistry, physics and mathematics. It is a depository for the AEC's (U.S.) reports, has a large collection of Russian language literature in the field of nuclear energy, as well as reports issued by the UN and its specialized agencies.

While the primary responsibility of the library is to the secretariat, its services also are available to serious scientists and students who are not on the staff of the agency. All stacks are open to unrestricted access by the library's users. Most of the material is available for immediate circulation, except for recent periodical issues, books on display, and reference material.

The library helps to facilitate the information functions of IAEA by assisting member states with interlibrary loans, reference assistance, consultation on library procedures and training in library techniques and methods for persons from member states under the agency's fellowship program.

Joint Bank-Fund Library: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund (IBRD/IMF), 19th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

In keeping with the purposes of the organizations it serves, the library acquires through gift, purchase or exchange the significant economic, financial and statistical works in the 103 member countries of the Bank and Fund. Emphasis is upon statistical yearbooks and bulletins, government budgets and financial reports, economic plans, national income data, industrial and agricultural statistics, price data, selected commodity reports, and materials in fields such as engineering, public utilities, etc. Publications in more than 35 languages are represented in the library's more than 70,000 volumes and the over 2,500 periodical and newspaper titles that are currently being received.

Limited use of the library by scholars needing specialized material may be granted on application to the librarian. Interlibrary loans are granted in the Washington area, but loans outside that area are strictly limited, because the library's resources must be immediately available to the staffs of the Bank and Fund.

Headquarters Library: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 1080 University Street, Montreal 3, P.Q., Canada.

The purpose of the organization is to promote closer cooperation between the 110 contracting nations with regard to the development of safe, regular and efficient international air transport for peaceful purposes. Consequently, the library's collections of books, pamphlets, documents and serials deal with various aspects of aeronautics and allied subject fields such as communications, meteorology, law, and economics. The collections comprise approximately 14,000 volumes, 10,000 pamphlets, 15,000 documents from governments and international organizations and 600 serials.

In addition to the central ICAO library and archives section in Montreal, regional libraries are maintained at ICAO offices in Paris, Cairo, Dakar, Bangkok, Lima and Mexico City.

Central Library and Documentation Branch, International Labour Organization (ILO), 154 Rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.

ILO's principal fields of activity are proposing international treaties, recommendations, technical assistance, investigations, research and publicity on such matters as labor and social legislation, work hours, wages, social security, welfare, cooperatives, handicraft industries, unemployment and underemployment, increasing productivity, and related areas.

Its Central Library and Documentation Branch is responsible for providing a centralized collection of current and historical published materials and other forms of documentation in the appropriate fields, primarily for use of the Office. However, scholars and other outsiders with a genuine need for the materials are welcomed. Reference and loan services are provided for the Office, for other organizations in Geneva and, at the discretion of the branch chief, may be extended to others.

Library: International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

The activities of the ITU are to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication; promote technical development, and to improve the efficiency of telegraph, telephone and radio. It participates in the UN's program of technical assistance and related activities.

The central library provides research materials and bibliographical and reference services for the ITU staff and headquarters representatives of member states; it is also ready to serve readers from the outside who are undertaking serious research. The library's 15,000 volumes, 300 journals, 65 UN and specialized agency periodicals and 60 bulletins cover all pertinent aspects of telecommunications and related technologies.

The library reference and loan services participates in the central lending system of all Swiss libraries, and offers readers all basic services, including free access to the shelves of the reading room.

The Unesco Library: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7^{e}, France.

NOTE: Inasmuch as this organization is the subject of a separate section of this summary report, the reader is referred to pages 22 to 24.

Library: Universal Postal Union (UPU), Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne 15, Switzerland.

The principal resources of the UPU library are the publications of that organization, versions of the acts of the UPU in other than the original French, etc. As a general rule, the library is not open to the public, but every facility is extended to serious research workers.

Library: World Health Organization (WHO), 20, Avenue Appia, Geneva, Switzerland.

The library contains over 75,000 volumes, in addition to large collections of mimeographed documents and official government reports, with special emphasis placed on public health, communicable diseases, environmental sanitation and other medical specialties of particular interest to WHO. A special feature is a collection of more than 2,600 medical and scientific periodicals that are received and scanned regularly in order to provide weekly bibliographies to the field. Photocopies and microfilm are available.

The Geneva library serves as the central institution for small libraries in regional offices in Alexandria, Brazzaville, Copenhagen, Manila, New Delhi and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Washington. Together with these regional offices, the Geneva library provides reference service to WHO teams working in remote places, far distant from the most rudimentary form of a medical library. The reading room in Geneva is available to qualified personnel.

Library: World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 41, Avenue Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland.

WMO, with a present membership of 124 states and territories, has for its purpose coordinating, standardizing and improving world meteorological information between countries. Its activities include water resources development programs, study of natural energy resources (wind and solar), storm and weather observations on a world-wide scale, standardization of instruments, and sponsorship of projects such as the International Geophysical Year.

The library's collection includes over 10,000 volumes related to all aspects of meteorology, hydrology and geophysics and their manifold theoretical and practical applications. It contains a complete set of Microcards of the International Geophysical Year data. Copies of all WMO publications are deposited in regional libraries in Europe, the Middle East, North America, Oceania, and South America. The Documentation Center contains about 4,500 volumes and 25,000 documents, reports, and working papers.

Although the main purposes of the library is to serve the officers and staff of the organization, persons not associated with WMO may consult or borrow publications upon request.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Although the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) is concerned primarily with the development of American law libraries and services, there has long been an awareness of the growing significance of foreign law and materials. Through its Committee on Foreign Law, contacts with foreign law librarians have been established and whenever possible, arrangements made for visits, in either direction, for attendance at professional meetings and seminars, and for the promotion of international law librarianship in general.

Out of this group of interested people came the idea of and the formation of the International Association of Law Libraries. This association encourages bibliographic work on an international cooperative basis, organizes seminars on law librarianship and legal research, and tries to facilitate the change and exchange of personnel for the benefit of law librarianship wherever practical.

American Association of Law Libraries
53 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604

International Association of Law Libraries
c/o Lewis C. Coffin, Librarian
Law Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION

The principle activity of the American Bar Foundation in the law library field has been in the provision of American legal material to a limited number of foreign libraries. Carl B. Rix, Esq., long-time chairman of the Library Services Committee of the Foundation, was greatly interested in assisting the development of law libraries, and it was through his influence that the Foundation supplied sets of the U. S. Supreme Court Reports to the Korean Legal Center, the Beirut Bar Association Library and the Pakistan Legal Center, among others. Since his death, a small fund, known as the Carl B. Rix Memorial Fund, has been used to supply small collections of American legal material to libraries in developing countries.

In the summer of 1963, John C. Leary, Deputy Administrator/Librarian, travelled through six Asian countries, exploring the possibilities of entering into formal arrangements with foreign legal centers for a program of continuing visits, exchanges of literature and research personnel, reciprocal research studies, library activities and training programs. In the fall of 1967, Carroll C. Moreland, the present librarian, was given a leave of absence to direct a national seminar on libraries in Pakistan and to participate in two other seminars, one in each wing of that country, under the auspices of U.S.I.S.

American Bar Foundation
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Mr. Carroll C. Moreland, Librarian

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The American Library Association (ALA) has been active in international library affairs since the year after the Association was founded, when, in 1877, the Association representatives went to an international conference of librarians.

The ALA lent stimulus to the formation of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) in 1927, and since then, has been closely involved in its activities. On many occasions since its founding, the ALA has given aid to foreign libraries, particularly those which have suffered from war and other disasters. For example, after World War I, ALA gathered books and journals from members and also carried out a book purchasing project for the first time with funds supplied by the Laura Spelman Memorial. More recently the Association has raised funds for and given advisory assistance to the rehabilitation of flood-damaged libraries in Florence. ALA has provided advisory and informational services on a world-wide basis, as illustrated by its aid to the Vatican Library in revising catalog methods, in assisting in measures leading to the formation of the Library Association of China, and in helping to create the American Library in Paris. ALA has worked to encourage greater uniformity in international library methods, including the first Anglo-American cataloging code; it has sponsored exhibitions on books and library techniques; and, since 1929, the ALA has developed projects for bringing foreign librarians to the U.S. for study under foundation grants.

ALA's Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin America operated from 1939 under a Rockefeller grant and performed valuable service in research and publication. The Committee brought outstanding Latin American librarians to the U.S.A., or recommended such action to foundations and appropriate government agencies. The Committee provided books and periodicals on library and related topics to selected individuals and institutions in Latin America, compiled information on Latin American libraries, arranged exhibits of Latin American books in North America, and strengthened friendly relations with Latin American libraries through personal contacts, advisory services, and similar means.

ALA's international work, not specifically handled by other committees, was the responsibility of the Committee on International Relations until 1942. This Committee had an operating office in the New York Public Library for the Books for Europe project, inaugurated in 1939 through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. In June 1942, the Committee became an International Relations Board, and, in 1943, an International Relations Office was opened in the Library of Congress with Harry Miller Lydenberg as director. Other committees - On Aid to Libraries in War Areas and On Library Cooperation with Latin America - transferred activities to this IRO office, which was supported by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation during the years 1943 to 1947. Early in 1948, the office was closed due to the termination of grants.

The Rockefeller Foundation also provided grants for the book and periodical projects which were then handled by an acquisition unit of IRO with the advice of the Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas. Other grants provided bibliographical and administrative aids and the procurement of books for Latin America, China, and the Near East - projects of the Office of Coordinator of Latin American Affairs and the Department of State. Other smaller projects were funded by individuals interested in providing books for special areas of the world.

As part of its regular activity during the Washington period, the IRO kept a roster of librarians available for service abroad; supplied library science literature as needed to foreign libraries, distributed bibliographies, promoted the translation of library literature into other languages; carried out exchange programs for bringing foreign librarians to the U.S., and many other service activities. In addition, three libraries in Mexico, Nicaragua, and Uruguay were founded and administered by the IRO and the International Relations Board on behalf of the Coordinator of Latin American Affairs until responsibility for them was transferred to the Department of State.

In 1956, a substantial Rockefeller grant enabled ALA to reopen the International Relations Office, this time in Chicago. The grant from Rockefeller specified that the directors of the office should be concerned with library education throughout the world. Recently a list of library schools and training programs outside the U.S.A. was issued by the IRO, containing also a brief statement concerning library education in the U.S., a summary of information on library job opportunities available to Americans, and data on agencies which provide book gifts to libraries overseas. Since 1961 an additional grant from the Council on Library Resources helped maintain the office. In 1967 the ALA used general membership funds to support the IRO so that it might act as a clearing house for ALA's international activities.

The IRO has administered grants for private foundations engaged in overseas institutional development; planned programs and itineraries, recruited personnel for overseas assignments, and provided centralized procurement services for materials. Consultant services have been provided on request and projects have been administered in whole or in part. Reports on general and specific impressions of foreign libraries have called the attention of foundations to needed action. Among the programs ALA administers are: a Ford Foundation grant for the rehabilitation of the library at the University of Algiers (temporarily interrupted because of the Middle East situation), other Ford projects at the University of Brasilia, at Haile Selassie I University, and a recently completed project to strengthen the Social Science Library at the University of the Philippines. A Rockefeller Foundation project supports the Department of Library Science at the University of Delhi.

The growing attention paid by the U.S. Government to the international book and library field led to the re-establishment of an ALA/IRO in Washington in September 1967 and to the establishment of a project office therein which will be concerned with library assistance and advice to the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.). The Chicago office of IRO continues to have complete responsibility for the administration of the exchange programs. The Multi-National Project, sponsored by the Department of State, brings librarians to the U.S. for a four-month program and includes a special seminar, internship, and several weeks of travel. The Jointly Sponsored Program for Foreign Librarians, sponsored by the Special Libraries Association, the Department of State, and ALA provides for selected librarians to spend eleven months on-the-job training programs in U.S. libraries.

The Association presently has 31,000 personal members and 6,400 institution members. The historical basis for its international activities has been described by Ralph R. Shaw in the ALA Bulletin, volume 41, no. 6 (pt. 2), June 1947.

The organizational structure of the Association provides for:

The International Relations Committee, described on the following page;

The International Relations Round Table, described on page 42;

The International Relations Office, an office within the headquarters secretariat.

International Relations Office
American Library Association
1420 N Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
Ralph T. Esterquest, Director

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The International Relations Committee (IRC) is a major committee of the American Library Association and has as its stated responsibility:

> To promote the exchange of librarians between this and other countries; to encourage and facilitate the use of library and bibliographic techniques and knowledge throughout the world; to assist in the exchange of professional information, ideas, and literature between this and other countries; to coordinate the activities of other units of the Association within this field.

The Committee interprets this mandate and concerns itself with a wide variety of activities relating to the international library scene. Its members, six in number, are experienced in overseas advisory work, are in communication with foreign librarians, and are qualified to give direction to Association policy in the international field. They represent the diverse interests of the ALA and bring to Committee deliberations a variety of points of view.

As a consequence, the work of the Committee has embraced: Aid to foreign libraries; establishment of library schools in foreign countries; founding of American libraries abroad; training programs for foreign libraries; assistance and guidance for foreign librarians visiting in the United States; book donation programs; and many other activities. The Committee has prepared policy statements to relate the Association's interests to government agencies, international organizations, and others in the international library field.

The IRC participates in activities of the International Federation of Library Associations, collaborating with it in the planning of world-wide services. It acts for the ALA in nominating delegates and observers to IFLA conferences. Through the Committee's Panel on UNESCO, ALA keeps informed of UNESCO projects in the library field and recommends programs for UNESCO.

IRC's encouragement of cooperative planning needs to be seen in a broad sense because of the geographic spread of the organizations and libraries with which it is concerned. Operationally, the Committee depends upon the services and activities of the ALA's International Relations Office. As the funding of IRO has varied during the years, so the programs have varied from those affecting a single country to those that have a world-wide base. During recent years, the emphasis has been on librarianship training. At present, a major concern of the Committee is the nature and goals of U.S. Government library programs--both those supported by the Agency for International Development and those that are operated by the U.S. Information Agency.

The IRC encourages the formation of and coordinates the activities of international relations committees within the several divisions of the ALA. An IRC of the American Association of School Libraries (an ALA division) is concerned with the development of school libraries abroad and collaborates with the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. The Children's Services Division has a similar committee that works with IFLA and the International Guild for Books for Young People. International relations committees have been organized by the Association of College and Research Libraries, the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries, and the American Association of State Libraries. There is also an IRC Subcommittee for Liaison with Japanese Libraries and a Special Committee to Aid Italian Libraries, formed following the Italian floods of 1966.

International Relations Committee
American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ROUND TABLE

The International Relations Round Table (IRRT), established in 1948, is a membership unit within the American Library Association. It provides for the approximately 500 librarians whose work requires them to keep aware of long-standing programs and current activities in the international scene. At ALA conferences, IRRT members with linguistic ability staff a hospitality desk. A reception and informal gathering at the Annual Conference provide opportunities for the foreign guests to meet prominent American librarians and to discuss common problems.

At intervals, the IRRT publishes a directory of American librarians who have served overseas. The third edition of Foreign Service Directory of American Librarians lists more than a thousand librarians who have worked or studied abroad and describes the capacities in which they served. A geographical index enables the user to locate librarians with experience in specific countries. Copies are available from the University of Pittsburgh Book Center, 4000 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213 ($3.00).

LEADS: A Fact Sheet is published quarterly. News of visiting librarians, American assignments abroad, developments in the international library world, pertinent publications, accounts of library meetings, anything which "leads" the reader to information about the international library situation may be included. Special issues, edited by IRRT area chairman, are published from time to time as supplements. There have been issues on Latin America (June 1965), Middle East (June 1967), and Southeast Asia (September 1967).

Chairman:	David Wilder, Director of Libraries University of Manitoba Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
Chairman-elect:	Joseph Shubert, State Librarian State Library Columbus, Ohio

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

The Council of National Library Associations (CNLA) is a national non-governmental organization whose object is to "promote a closer relationship among national associations of the United States and Canada by providing a central agency to foster cooperation in matters of mutual interest, by gathering and exchanging information among its member associations, and by cooperating with learned, professional and academic societies in forwarding matters of common interest."

The Council operates through joint committees with representation from member organizations as well as by individuals with special subject interest. Some of the committees are: library education, library work as a career, and hospital libraries. The U.S.A. Standards Institute Z39 Sectional Committee on Library Work and Documentation is sponsored by CNLA.

The Joint Committee for Visiting Foreign Librarians is concerned with librarians about to visit the U.S. No one organization sponsors these visits and some come at their own expense. They include professional leaders and "journeymen librarians" who know exactly what they wish to gain from visits; library school students; the beginning librarian who has never seen the inside of a well-organized library; or government officials, trustees, architects, and friends of libraries who have little knowledge of libraries, let alone the scope of the library picture in the U.S. All librarians are concerned with making these visits profitable and also with the fact that poor planning of itineraries may waste valuable time for everyone. The joint committee, therefore, is attempting to provide a better climate for these visits, is trying to get information in advance - both from the visiting librarian and to the library to be visited - in order to take advantage of unusual meetings and seminars, to avoid duplication of effort, and to make better use of resources.

The Joint Committee for Visiting Foreign Librarians has been attempting to set up a communications center which will have pertinent information about traveling librarians, pending visits, hospitality centers in cities, library programs, and special libraries where the visitor will gain the best insight. In connection with this effort the committee is collaborating with the Office of International Librarianship, Learning Resources, and Information Services, International Studies and World Affairs, State University of New York, Oyster Bay, New York.

The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information, published by the R. R. Bowker Co., 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, is sponsored by the CNLA. This annual contains valuable statistics, information on standards, government programs and legislation, directories of library associations and of joint committees, a library buying guide for supplies and other material useful to libraries, a list of grants given the preceding year, a listing of U.S. and foreign library publications, and information on the book trade.

Chairman: Luther H. Evans
Law School Library
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The major assistance programs of the Medical Library Association (MLA) have been a book and periodical exchange program and a training fellowship program for visiting foreign librarians.

The principal element of the Association's more than 50-year old exchange program is the monthly distribution of lists of books and journals in institutional member libraries available to other medical libraries around the world. Libraries that have paid a $50 (U.S.) institutional membership fee are eligible as participants in the exchange program. Shipping charges are handled by the receiving library. At least once every two years, each member is required to submit a list of journals and/or books available for exchange.

Between 1948 and 1963, the Association sponsored a training fellowship program for foreign medical librarians with financial assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation; and 38 librarians were brought to this country before withdrawal of the financial support forced discontinuance of the program. The program soon will be reactivated as a result of a $30,000 bequest, made to the Association by a former medical librarian. The bequest has been supplemented by gifts from other sources.

Various medical and dental schools, hospitals and libraries carry on a "Buddy" program with overseas correspondents through the Association, although this is not yet done on a systematized basis.

Medical Library Association
919 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Mrs. Helen Brown Schmidt, Executive Secretary

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR DOCUMENTATION

Under its new program adopted in 1965, the primary objectives of the 72-year old International Federation for Documentation (FID) are to coordinate the activities of organizations and individuals concerned with documentation; evaluate the forms of communication used in providing technical information to industry; promote the training of documentalists; work out basic problems of scientific information; evaluate the applicability of linguistic and related studies to information processing; coordinate the activities on revision and expansion of the Universal Decimal System (UDC); conduct studies as to theoretical and operational aspects of machine techniques and systems; assist in creating national information and documentation services in developing countries; elaborate the standardization of classification terms; and establish effective cooperation with other international organizations. FID currently has 43 national members and about 200 affiliates.

Despite its materially broadened scope, however, FID remains active in its original field of development of the Universal Decimal System (UDC), based on the Dewey Decimal System, and other bibliographic tools.

Most FID activities are carried on through its study and special committees, each of which has its own secretariat at headquarters supplied by a national member. Study committees currently are active in the following fields: research on the theoretical basis of information; classification research; theory of machine techniques and systems; operational machine techniques and systems; technical information for industry; linguistics; training of documentalists in developing countries. FID also has two working groups, one concerned with business archives and the other with data documentation.

The FID Central Classification Committee, established in 1924 and reconstituted in 1960 and again in 1965, is of special importance because of its basic concern with promoting and expanding the effective use of UDC through its publication activities and its recent support of programs which have effectively demonstrated that computers can be programmed to mechanize UDC schedules.

In keeping with its international objectives, FID enjoys consultative status in a number of important international organizations including the U.N.'s Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agricultural Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Organization for Standardization, UNESCO, and the World Meteorological Organization, and is affiliated with several international associations, including IFLA.

U.S. participation in FID since 1960 has been through the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, the president of which has created a U.S. National Committee for FID to advise him on matters relating to that organization.

International Federation for Documentation
7 Hofweg
The Hague, Netherlands
Dr. F. A. Sviridov, Secretary General

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

Stemming from efforts on the part of the American Library Association and those in other countries around the mid-twenties, the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) today constitutes both a forum for the discussion and examination of library problems on an international basis and a focal point for a coordinated approach to their solution.

While at least 20 international associations have programs concerned with some phase of librarianship, the only major one whose primary interests are in the library field is IFLA, in Europe (FIAB).

The purpose of IFLA is to promote cooperation in the field of librarianship and bibliography, and in particular to carry out investigations and make proposals concerning international relations between libraries, library associations, bibliographers and other organized groups. Membership is in two categories: full membership, which is open to national and international library associations whose fields relate to the general problems of libraries, bibliographic work and related areas; and associate membership, which is primarily for libraries concerned with specialized fields. At present, there are approximately 95 full members.

A substantial portion of IFLA's detailed work is performed through sections organized according to type of library, e.g., national and university libraries, special libraries, parliamentary and administrative libraries, etc., and by functional committees in fields such as uniform cataloging rules, periodicals and serial publications, rare books and documents.

IFLA publications include Council proceedings containing significant papers and discussions at IFLA meetings, published annually; a quarterly mimeographed news report of the organization's activities and other international items; the IFLA Repertoire, the association's official handbook; and Libri, a quarterly international library review featuring important articles and communications from IFLA. Publications sponsored by IFLA include a book on library work with young adults and another on library legislation.

During 1966, successive meetings at The Hague of IFLA, the International Federation for Documentation, and ASLIB provided a unique opportunity for personal communication between outstanding librarians from all parts of the world. A special meeting was called of officers of IFLA and FID following the main sessions, with productive results.

Two hundred and forty delegates and 75 observers attended the first IFLA conference held in the Western Hemisphere in August 1967 under the sponsorship of the Canadian Library Association as part of Canada's centennial celebration and to honor the opening of Canada's new National Library and Archives building in Ottawa.

Some of the delegates believed that the increasing activity of sections and sub-sections of the Association connected with public library development is a healthy move. School libraries had planned program attention for the first time. The Children's Library Sub-section had a program on folklore and storytelling and a continued show of progress in its publishing program. Two bibliographies, Professional Literature on Library Work with Children and Editions of Folklore, await revision and printing. UNESCO support has been requested for a seminar on training for children's librarianship to be scheduled in Frankfurt immediately prior to the 1968 IFLA Conference.

The Committee on Statistics reported good progress on standardizing the collection of statistics for UNESCO. UNESCO signed contracts were announced for a study of minimum standards needed for the professional training of librarians and documentalists and also for the comparative study of bibliographical data in catalog enteries and a proposal for an international system.

IFLA/FIAB
13 Vine Court Road
Sevenoaks, Kent, England
Anthony Thompson, General Secretary

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

The purposes of the non-profit, privately supported Asia Foundation is (1) to support Asian individuals and organizations striving to strengthen their own societies; (2) to facilitate regional and interregional cooperation among Asian, American and international private and public organizations concerned with the progress of Asia; and (3) to promote in the United States a better understanding of the peoples, cultures, values and histories of Asian countries. Activities of the Foundation take many forms: grants and loans, advisers and visiting professorships, books and periodicals, professional travel and observation, and educational administrative support. Cooperation among Asian organizations and between them and outside organizations is encouraged.

Since its establishment in 1954, the Foundation has provided nearly 6.5 million books and about one and a quarter million periodicals to individuals and institutions in 18 countries, from Afghanistan through Southeast Asia to Japan and Korea. The Books for Asian Students Program distributes multiple copies of college-level textbooks and other materials. The Program receives gifts of new or used books from universities, colleges, institutes, high schools, school districts, service clubs, professional organizations, public libraries, Federal and State government agencies, private business, and others. About one-sixth of the total are purchased outright by the Foundation, either as new books or used ones in excellent condition.

As an example of book distribution, more than one thousand Japanese groups have received 1.3 million American books and journals. The Foundation's Tokyo office prepares three book lists a year, ranging up to ten thousand titles each, and distributes to approximately 3,200 university professors, libraries and teachers the publications they select from the lists. From time to time, the Foundation holds special book exhibits of about five thousand titles in the sciences, social sciences, history, and literature. These exhibits are shown throughout Japan. Professors and teachers are encouraged to take home up to ten books each. These books are mainly in English.

Foundation assistance to libraries is varied. Work in library development emphasizes improvement of library practices and techniques, training for librarianship, and the improvement of library facilities. Examples of programs leading to improvement of techniques and facilities include a library education seminar in Japan, in cooperation with the American Library Association, and a seminar on library architecture, in which librarians, architects, and the Japanese Ministry of Education participated. Closely related activities include: Assistance to the University of Ceylon to purchase textbooks in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil for a new rental library; Aid to a book program in Laos providing books in Chinese to provincial libraries; A two-year grant to help establish a self-perpetuating textbook rental library for the Faculty of Science at the University of Karachi; and Financial assistance for a training seminar by the Korean Micro-Library Association to ensure the efficient management of the six thousand small library units located in villages throughout the country. Assistance also is given to university and other educational presses.

Annual grants have been made to the Thai Library Association, including funds for a preliminary survey of library conditions in the Muslim provinces of South Thailand. The Pakistan Library Association was aided in conducting a national conference which brought together the librarians of the two wings of that country. The Korean Library Association was assisted in a survey of public libraries. The Hong Kong Library Association was helped with the publication of a directory of public libraries in the Crown Colony, and the Library Association of Malaysia was assisted in the publication of its first journal.

The Asia Foundation
P. O. Box 3223
San Francisco, California 94119
Graham Lucas, Deputy Director of Programs

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION

The Carnegie Corporation's activities relating to international librarianship are a part of its Commonwealth Program, basic portions of which have been in operation for nearly 40 years. Seven and one-half per cent of the Corporation's income may, by charter, be spent in certain Commonwealth countries exclusive of the United Kingdom. Between the years, 1962-1967, respectively, total annual appropriations in the Commonwealth have ranged from $622,000 to $946,000, largely for educational development in Africa, including some grants in the library field.

An important element of the Commonwealth Program has been the practice, begun in 1928, of providing individual grants to educational and professional leaders in the Commonwealth who desire closer association with their counterparts in the United States. Initially, the program was concentrated on relieving the sense of isolation among school teachers, educational administrators and other professional leaders in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. During the past 20 years or so, however, attention has been focused more sharply on university teachers and administrators, and has been broadened in scope to include developing countries of Africa, Southeast Asia and the West Indies. Of the 274 individuals the program has brought to the U.S. from 1962 through 1966, approximately ten per cent have been librarians. The travel grant program is currently being phased out and will come to an end in 1969.

At various times, the Commonwealth Program has supported the development and establishment of library schools and institutes, as well as other educational projects, with special reference in more recent years to Middle Africa. Beginning in 1959 with grants totaling $284,000, the Corporation has supported what has now become the Institute of Librarianship at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, which offers postgraduate courses in librarianship. Grants also have been made to Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, for a new library, and for the development of institutes of education, including libraries and related services, at Ahmadu Bello University in

Zaria, Nigeria. Makerere University College in Kampala, Uganda, received $130,000 in 1967 for an education library building, and University College, Nairobi, Kenya, in 1965 received $60,000 for the development of an education library.

ALA's International Relations Office has collaborated with the Commonwealth Program office for the past several years in connection with the librarians who have come to this country under Commonwealth grants. The IRO has arranged travel and study programs for some of the grantees at the request of the Corporation and has offered its assistance and suggestions in the case of others.

Unspent funds during the war years (1940-1945) made possible a special project, under which 350 books were chosen by a panel of experts to present the reader with a comprehensive view of the United States civilization. Carnegie then distributed 250 sets of these books to public and university libraries in Commonwealth countries.

Commonwealth Program
Carnegie Corporation of New York
437 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES, INC.

Established in 1956 as an independent non-profit organization under a Ford Foundation grant and maintained by subsequent appropriations from that foundation, the Council on Library Resources (CLR) has as its purpose to help develop the resources and services of libraries through investigations directed to the development of new and improved techniques and methods, the demonstration of applications, and the dissemination of results. A related objective is to improve relations between American and foreign libraries and archives. The Council has conducted its work chiefly through grants or contracts to qualified organizations and individuals.

The Council's activities cover a broad spectrum and have ranged from promoting freer access to information for research purposes to the application of computers and other technological advances to library operations. Increasingly, programs carried forward under Council grants have been of international significance.

In early 1967, arrangements were completed whereby two committees of the International Council on Archives, with the assistance of a Council grant, would undertake studies and consultation to further advance and implement the decisions of the Extraordinary Congress of that organization, held in Washington, D. C., in May 1966 (also with Council aid) to promote greater freedom of access to the world's archival resources for historical research. One committee will place emphasis on such matters as reducing the periods of closure, creating an international reader's card as an aid to equal access to materials, and liberalizing microfilm reproduction policy. The other committee will study the most economical and efficient methods for publishing archival resources, with special attention to microfilm.

Among the publication projects of international significance for which the Council has provided financial assistance are completion and publication of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Code*; preparation of the third, enlarged edition of the

Union List of Serials in Libraries in the United States and Canada; *Library Statistics: A Handbook of Standards and Terminology*; *Rules for Full Cataloging of Music*, approved at the 1965 meeting of the International Association of Music Libraries and published by C. P. Peters, Frankfurt, as the third volume of the *Code international de catalogage de musique*; the fourth edition of Besterman's *World Bibliography of Bibliographies*; and a three-volume list of subject headings in Spanish, published by the Pan American Union with Council assistance. The main purpose of the list of Spanish subject headings is to provide for greater uniformity of terms in Latin American libraries, but an important secondary purpose is to promote greater cooperation among them. The subject heading project grew out of a 1966 meeting sponsored by the Pan American Union with Council assistance.

Another project of international significance which the Council assisted was the American participation in the compilation of the *International Inventory of Musical Sources* (*Repertoire International des Sources Musicales*). The Council also aided in the development of automated preparation of printer's copy for *Index Medicus*, which is regularly published by the National Library of Medicine and is the chief bibliographical record of the journal literature of the medical sciences.

Other Council-assisted programs include a grant to the International Microfilm Congress for a guide to microfilm equipment available outside of the United States. This guide complements an earlier publication of U.S. sources, prepared and published by the National Microfilm Association with Council aid. A grant was made to the American Standards Association to facilitate a meeting of UNESCO, the International Standards Association, and the International Federation of Library Associations to explore the possibilities of establishing international standards for reporting library statistics. *Cataloging of Persian Works* was published in 1959 by the American Library Association with Council support as well as a similar work for cataloging publications in Urdu, Pushto and Panjabi, as well as in Hindi.

The Council has given assistance to such projects as the Center for Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying, at the Library of Congress; the Library Panel held in connection with the international XXVII Congress of Orientalists at the University of Michigan in August 1967; the establishment of a Chinese Materials and Research Aids Center, in

Taiwan, from which materials can be obtained for American libraries; and surveys of Canadian university and college library resources. By contributing to the support of the International Relations Office of the American Library Association, the Council has participated in that association's program of assistance to library work abroad.

Council on Library Resources, Inc.
1028 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20036
Dr. Fred C. Cole, President

THE FORD FOUNDATION

The Ford Foundation's involvement in library and related matters overseas stems from its broader interest in assisting the advancement of underdeveloped nations. Therefore, library development and assistance is not a separate program, but a means of implementing national or regional programs of broader scope to which, in some cases, it can make indispensible contributions.

The Foundation's approach to library and related matters is highly pragmatic; i.e., what can one or another form of library assistance contribute to the implementation of a given overall program and at what point in a particular country's stage of development does it become pertinent? It approaches such problems fully conscious of the fact that phrases such as "national library development" and "development of librarianship as one of the nation's basic social institutions" can be as empty overseas as they can be in the United States.

Illustrative of its activities with regard to library assistance in recent years is the fact that Foundation grants for direct or related library purposes during the fiscal years beginning 1965 and continuing through July 17, 1967, including increases made in the last-mentioned year, have totaled over $6.3 million, with outlays running between two and three million dollars or thereabouts annually. A total of over 130 grants were made to 33 nations over that period.

Allocation to the Foundation's three areas of operation in the developing world was approximately as follows: $1.47 million to Africa and the Middle East; $2.5 million to South and Southeast Asia (including India and Pakistan); and about $2.4 million to Latin America and the Caribbean area.

Although it is not entirely possible to place grants for library purposes in watertight categories because of overlapping objectives, it would seem that approximately half of the aforementioned sum was granted for what may be called "library development and support" per se and the preponderance of the other half for library materials, acquisitions, books and printing, and equipment integrally related to larger education projects. A major portion of total outlays was made (1) to U.S. universities, which then undertook the responsibility for programs assisting the development of specific overseas libraries and/or institutions of higher learning; (2) to U.S. and international scholarly and professional bodies involved in various aspects of overseas library development (In 1963, for example, the Foundation assisted Franklin Books with a $1 million grant); and (3) to American universities as aid to improving their own study facilities and resources with particular reference to non-Western areas.

A sampling of relatively large grants in which there appeared a major component for basic library development includes: (1) the American Library Association, $592,000, in connection with library development at the Haile Selassie I University of Ethopia; (2) the University of the Philippines, $391,000 (two grants), as part of graduate training and research in the arts and sciences and the establishment of a library for a population institute; (3) $354,000 for Ateneo de Manila University for library assistance; (4) $265,000 to Carnegie Institute of Technology for equipment, including library equipment, in its assistance program for the Mindanao State University of the Philippines; (5) $200,000 to Massachusetts Institute of Technology for library and textbooks in its development program for the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, India; (6) $150,000 for assistance to the National University of Colombia in the development of a central library; and (7) $125,000 to the Ministry of Education of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for the development of a technical library at Yaba College of Technology.

The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, New York 10017

W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation receives and administers funds for charitable purposes. Assistance is given to the support of non-partisan, non-profit educational, agricultural and health activities in the public interest. Activities are largely limited to aid of programs concerned with the application of knowledge rather than its creation through basic research. Grants are made through seven divisions: agriculture, dentistry, education, hospitals, medicine and public health, nursing, and Latin America. In addition to Latin America, the scope includes parts of North America, Western Europe, and Australia.

In 1964, the Foundation appointed a committee of outstanding members of the health profession to conduct a Latin American program study. After 11 months of examining Foundation policies and activities related to needs in Latin America and consulting with experts in health activities, the committee reported: "Support of libraries has been an important past effort on the part of the Kellogg Foundation and should continue to be ... The Foundation believes that such help should be given only if there is adequate planning for the administration of a central library and for its use by faculty and students. There should be, of course, a full-time trained librarian with guidance by a faculty committee. In every school, effective use of the library by students should be made a major part of the program of instruction in all departments."

Recent annual reports list, among grants given to Latin American institutions, the following: funds for library materials in dentistry to four universities, funds for library materials in nursing for the Anglo-American Hospital in Peru, and funds for textbooks in nursing for various Latin American institutions. The Foundation gave $30,000 to the Peruvian University for library and microbiology equipment; and $17,500 to the University of Colombia for oral pathology and a central library. Franklin Book Programs, Inc. was granted $250,000 for a comprehensive continent-wide program to make available to Latin American medical school libraries, textbooks in seven pre-clinical subjects; and, in addition, for the training of personnel for scientific publishing, bibliographical projects, book publishing, and improvement in the distribution of books.

Fellowships for study are usually limited to students or faculty of foreign universities or agencies which are receiving assistance in ongoing programs.

W. K. Kellogg Foundation
350 Champion Street
Battle Creek, Michigan 49016

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The Rockefeller Foundation, established "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world," celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1963. From the beginning, the work of the Foundation has been directed toward the identification of, and attacking at their sources, the underlying causes of human suffering and need. Today, the Foundation's basic areas of interest are: Toward the Conquest of Hunger; Nutrition; University Development Abroad; Problems of Population; and in the United States, For Equal Opportunity and Cultural Development. The headquarters of the Foundation is in New York City, but field staff in several countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America are engaged in these areas of interest.

Projects are considered as part of a whole in these fields of interest. In the 1962 report, it was stated that library science had been a consistent Foundation interest, and on numerous occasions each program has recommended aid to some aspect of library development. Little by little, these efforts were integrated and are now looked upon as a Foundation-wide activity closely related to other phases of the organization's work. The humanities program, however, was the first to be especially vigorous in library science.

Through the years, the American Library Association (ALA) has been the recipient of grants for administering various programs. After World War II, for example, a grant enabled the ALA to establish a Washington office which helped in the stockpiling of scholarly publications for post-war distribution to European and Asian libraries.

Assistance was given to establish a library school in Colombia. In 1956, a three-year grant, later supplemented by two additional grants, made it possible to maintain an International Relations Office (IRO) in Chicago for ten years. In the 1956 Rockefeller report, it was stated that a grant of $111,600 was made for the IRO, that the "functions of the new unit, which is to be based in this country, but to have a traveling director, will be on the spot study of library conditions abroad and the recommendation of specific projects for execution by the Association, either alone or in connection with other groups." During the period of the grant, directors of the office were especially interested in library education throughout the world.

Library projects are presently considered in relation to the university, food, health and nutrition programs abroad, as well as for equal opportunity programs in this country. Grants to institutions on nearly every continent provide for selected basic materials or other assistance to libraries, for travel and training of staff, or for strengthening library resources in connection with other activities of the Foundation's concern.

Grants have been made for the purpose of providing a basic collection of books in international relations for the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of developing countries, to the Japanese Women's University in Tokyo for library acquisitions in relation to the conquest of hunger, and to an institution for library materials needed for plant virus research activities. In Costa Rica, the Foundation granted $30,000 for the establishment of a permanent secretariat and a conference for the Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists. The University of the Philippines was assisted in a graduate program of library education. The University of Antioquia in Colombia has been a recipient of funds for the library school, as has Delhi University in India and Atlanta University in the U.S. The University of Khartoum was able to strengthen its central library.

Library schools in developing countries have received special consideration for support. In-service training has been given in institutions in East Africa and India. Key faculty members and administrators of a number of library schools, including Keio University, have had fellowships and study visits, and the librarian of the National Diet Library was enabled to study operations in the United States. Field seminars have been financed for Japanese reference librarians, and a guide to Japanese reference books has been translated into English. For the Conquest of Hunger program a variety of assistance has included projects to provide basic tools for agricultural librarians, such as: an agricultural subject heading list; bibliographies of the world's five most important cereal crops; a primer for agricultural librarians; and the development of a literature service for five countries of eastern Africa; grants to the Medical

Library Association for a special training program for foreign librarians, and to the N.Y.U. Medical Center for the production of an English/Spanish Correlation Index to Biomedical Library Classification Schemes. Rockefeller funds assisted in arrangements for professional visits by a group of 137 British librarians on a tour of American libraries, and made possible exchange visits of Russian and American librarians.

These are only a few illustrations of the work of The Rockefeller Foundation as it administers grants to institutions and associations for work which will promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.

The Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York, New York 10020

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

The State University of New York (SUNY) is comprised of 68 Campuses scattered throughout New York State. It has approximately 175,000 students and 17,000 faculty.

In order to ensure that the teaching, research and public services of the University are internationally oriented, a comprehensive program of International Studies and World Affairs was created at Oyster Bay, Long Island in 1965.

At the outset, attached to this major program, the office of International Librarianship, Learning Resources and Information Services was established to serve the entire University. Generally speaking, this office is to:

1) Provide information services in the area of international studies, with implications for teaching, research and public service programs, to International Studies and World Affairs, the Central Administration of the State University of New York and its individual institutions.

2) Assist in the development of the international dimensions of library education at State University of New York library schools.

3) Assist in the development of the international dimensions of library resources at State University institutions.

4) Develop learning resources in non-book media applicable to foreign language instruction and intercultural relations studies.

Under the umbrella of "International Librarianship" the International Studies Documentation Center, referred to as ISDOC, has been established to engage in such activities as international bibliographical services, country fact sheets services, indexing services, abstracting and translation services, reference services, pre-mission briefing services, and study plan preparation for visiting foreign librarians.

The resources of the International Studies Documentation Center include such material as reference tools on social, political, economic, cultural and educational development on a world-wide basis; documentation on trends in world-wide educational innovation; documentation on U.S. and overseas universities, educational systems, and international comparative education; as well as documents, proceedings and papers of international conferences held overseas and in the U.S.; materials on foreign student orientation and study abroad; documents of interest to the State University of New York from such international organizations as the United Nations, UNESCO, FAO, ILO, IBE, OECD, The World Bank, the Pan American Union, etc.; and films, filmstrips, slides, discs, tapes and transparencies for foreign language and intercultural relations studies.

The International Studies Documentation Center is also maintaining a clearing house of information of foreign book trades.

Another major area under the heading of International Librarianship is related to the education for international librarianship. There are three library schools in the State University of New York system which are located at Albany, Buffalo, and Geneseo. Assistance is given to these schools in the development of the international dimension of the curriculum. Faculty seminars have been held and a course on International Comparative Librarianship was conducted at the Albany Campus.

Another major concern is the expansion of the international aspect of various collections in State University Campuses. Assistance will be given in this area. One example is the conference, "Mexico on Microfilm," which led to a proposed consortium of universities and research institutions for the purpose of microfilming the archival materials of Guadalajara. Forty-three participants, representing 34 institutions attended this conference, held at Oyster Bay on October 5-6, 1967.

To ensure the natural development of the international collections and create more interest on the part of librarians throughout the system, a series of conferences on International Librarianship especially designed to meet the needs of State University of New York librarians, has been planned. The first in this series was the conference on International Responsibilities of University and College

Librarians, held October 2-4, 1967 at Oyster Bay, under the chairmanship of the President of the American Library Association. The conference was attended by 68 participants with 14 outstanding speakers. The next conference in this series is to be held in 1968 and will be on "Education for International Librarians."

Under the heading of "Information Services," mention is to be made of just a few data processing activities such as: 1) machine produced profile of the international interests and capabilities of State University of New York faculty and administrators in terms of overseas service, interest, experience, education, etc.; 2) machine produced profile of each State University of New York campus in terms of its course offerings and special seminars related to other lands, civilizations, and languages; 3) profile of overseas sister institutions cooperating with the State University of New York in overseas activities; 4) machine produced roster of international scholars whose fields of interest are relevant to the international program and activities of the State University of New York; 5) up-to-date information on the international dimensions of library collections and learning resources as developed and maintained in various State University of New York institutions; 6) machine produced roster of American Librarians with experience and interest in service abroad.

The development of the Learning Resources Program is scheduled for 1968. A curricular materials laboratory will be created to include: 1) international textbook collection; 2) supplementary reading materials; 3) collection of curricula and syllabi; 4) reading materials for new literates.

The Audio-visual presentations and training aid services will include: 1) filmstrips; 2) transparencies; 3) audio tapes; 4) educational radio and T.V.; 5) documentary films.

Among the publications planned and already put out by the Office are basic fact sheets concerning each of the world's countries providing background information on social, political, economic, cultural and educational factors in relation to specific areas such as library development, education, book publishing, forestry; selective advance lists of international conferences to be held in the United States and abroad that may be of interest to the University; advance selective lists of conferences on international studies and world affairs that also may be of interest to the University and its constituent members; subject bibliographies in the area of international studies and world affairs; a Journal of International Librarianship and a monographic series dealing with library matters.

Individual projects falling within the Office's scope of operations range from the application of the latest computer techniques in international information, surveys of overseas book production and library, and briefing of American librarians and educational personnel before going abroad, to the development of a basic study plan for foreign librarians. The Office is also participating in the development of overseas Regional Centers to administer the range of University interests, the first of which has been established in Paris.

Office of International Librarianship,
  Learning Resources and World Affairs,
  International Studies and World Affairs
State University of New York
Oyster Bay, New York
Nasser Sharify, Director

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

The International Library Information Center of the University of Pittsburgh, established in 1964, collects primary source material for comparative studies in librarianship on the international level. Resources include not only pertinent books and journals but also the reports and studies resulting from foreign assignments undertaken by American librarians and data on the overseas book and library activities of the U.S. government, philanthropic foundations, and international agencies. The Center is also developing a unique bibliographic tool: a specialized union catalog on books, libraries, and information science abroad as well as files listing libraries, documentation centers, library schools and associations in other countries. The Center's resources and files are available to librarians and information scientists needing current knowledge.

In addition to offering specialized courses in the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences (including one in Latin American Bibliography), the Center staff organizes workshops and seminars in the field of comparative librarianship.

The Center has a research program for studying library development abroad and also undertakes work for outside agencies. Results of these studies form the basis for a publications program in process of development.

The Center has received grants to support its work from The A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust and from the Ford Foundation (through its International Dimensions grant to the University). The director is William V. Jackson, Professor of Library Science.

University of Pittsburgh Book Center
4000 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PRESSES

The Association of American University Presses (AAUP), which consists of 68 university presses located in the United States, Canada and Mexico, established an International Cooperation Committee in 1960. Since then, the Association has developed, usually with foundation assistance, a number of international programs.

Under the Latin American Translation Program, some 82 basic scholarly works in the humanities and social sciences are being translated from the Spanish and Portuguese and published by North American university presses. In the next three years the Association, in cooperation with Franklin International Book Institute, hopes to publish English translations of a great many more books from the Far East, the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

It is hoped that an exchange of U. S. and U.S.S.R. scholarly publishers may be arranged, to mutual benefit.

In a further effort to quicken the flow of scholarly books throughout Latin America, the Association has joined with the National Library of Mexico in sponsoring the Centro Interamericano de Libros Academicos (CILA), whose function is to make known and sell scholarly books published in North America throughout South America, and vice versa. CILA has been in operation only since 1965, but it already has had a considerable impact on the distribution of scholarly books throughout the Americas. AAUP is considering establishing similar agencies in other South American countries and possibly in Africa and Asia, as well.

AAUP has established liaison with scholarly publishers and publishing associations in other countries. In 1963, representatives of AAUP visited university presses and other publishers in Africa and Asia to learn at firsthand about their operations. The Association has sponsored a number of training programs for foreign publishers and has also arranged for other foreign publishers to attend its annual meetings. Hopefully, a full-scale conference may be mounted in the next year or so to assist and accelerate development of scholarly publishing and presses in certain Asian countries and in Africa.

All of these activities have led to a great increase in international cooperation between American and non-European scholarly publishers in translating, reprinting, copublishing and import-export of scholarly books. It is expected that these activities will greatly increase in the next three years, in cooperation with new inflow programs now developing.

International Cooperation Committee
Association of American University Presses
University of Washington Press
Seattle, Washington 98105
Donald R. Ellegood

FRANKLIN BOOK PROGRAMS, INC.

Established in 1953, the purpose of the non-profit Franklin Book Programs is to further education in emerging nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America by establishing and strengthening book publishing capabilities and capacity, creating or improving book distribution systems, and developing libraries. Among the activities pursued in furtherance of this objective are implementing the selection, translation and adaptation of books in the language of the country in question, technical assistance in book publication and distribution, holding seminars in the U.S. and abroad with regard to all phases of book publication, as well as in textbook and reference writing, cooperation in local literacy campaigns, assistance in the establishment of libraries (especially at the school and village levels) and in the training of librarians.

The Programs' New York headquarters provides administrative and advisory services for the Franklin offices abroad, all of which are staffed by citizens of the countries in which they are located and whose activities include the selection and recommendation of books for local publication. Franklin local offices are currently located in Baghdad, Beirut, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Dacca, Djakarta, Enugu, Kabul, Kaduna, Kuala Lumpur, Lagos, Lahore, Nairobi, Rio de Janeiro, Tehran and Tabriz.

A bibliography in Spanish of over 5,000 items on medicine published in Spain and Latin America from 1960 to 1965 was distributed and a similar bibliography of nearly 800 medical-science books in Portuguese was prepared and distributed. Medical Books in Print and Books for the Nurse were distributed in 18 Spanish-speaking countries, plus Brazil in Portuguese.

Franklin, under W. K. Kellogg Foundation sponsorship, is implementing both a Spanish and Portuguese language Pre-Clinical Sciences Basic Library. The "library," composed of two different titles in each of nine pre-clinical science subjects, will provide medical school libraries in Latin America with up-to-date references and textbooks, which will be loaned students through normal library operations. Three books in English supplement the collections. The plan applies to about 40 medical schools in Brazil and about twice that number of schools in the 18 Spanish-speaking countries.

The Portuguese project in Brazil was carried out by the Centro de Bibliotechnia do IPES, by means of a three-way agreement between the Centro, the Ministry of Education, and the medical book publishers. The publishers granted a maximum discount for the 250--copy order of each title and agreed to pay distribution costs. The program for the Spanish-language version of the Pre-Clinical Sciences Basic Library is more complex, but is expected to be completed early in 1968.

In 1966, a project was initiated in Rio de Janeiro to prepare and publish a 50,000-item bibliography of children's books in Portuguese by subject and age group. In addition, a bibliography with special emphasis on African folk tales was prepared for use in East Africa, together with a bibliography on "how to" and easy information books possibly suited for translation into Hausa for Northern Nigeria.

Of special importance in 1966 was the initiation by the Royal Afghanistan Ministry of Education, with Franklin assistance, of a project to establish 50 model school libraries throughout the country. Each library was stocked with 500 volumes in Persian and a few of the libraries were stocked with a sampling of books in English and Arabic. Assistance also has been given in cataloging and training of teacher-librarians.

Progress has been made with regard to various aspects of programs in Pakistan, where about 100 Urdu titles (approximately 80,000 copies) were distributed to around 600 schools in the western wing and roughly 200 Bengali titles (approximately 460,000 copies) were distributed to some 4,900 schools in the eastern wing, under PL 480 funds. Other projects have included distribution of already-published titles in the UAR and translation and publication of additional titles in Kuala Lumpur.

Two additional model school libraries were established in Buenos Aires, with Franklin's Division of Library Development serving as consultant and coordinator for other library projects in the Argentine. A project was initiated for the establishment of classroom libraries of approximately 75 books each throughout Mexico through the support of Mexican private industry. Arrangements also were made for the establishment of two children's hospital libraries in Costa Rica.

Through formal arrangements with the ministries of education of Iran and Afganistan, Franklin has been responsible for the production of nearly 14 million textbooks in Iran and over 1.3 million in Afganistan during the year 1966-67, bringing the cumulative total in the two countries to nearly 60 million and 5 million, respectively. Other textbook projects currently include Cairo, Baghdad and Nigeria.

From 1953 through 1967, Franklin has cooperated in the publication and distribution of over 3,600 titles in approximately 78 million copies in Arabic, Bengali, English, Indonesian, Malay, Persian, Pushtu, Portuguese, Spanish and Urdu. Publication in 1967 included more than 450 titles, totalling more than 16 million copies. In addition, the organization has held various seminars and training courses in this country and abroad.

The Franklin board of directors approved in principle new programs along the lines planned by the proposed International Book Institute. The organizing committee of the Institute has recommended that responsibility be handed to Franklin for stimulus and assistance to the international flow of educational and cultural materials. In general, Franklin would: first, facilitate the availability in the U.S. of educational and cultural materials from other countries, both in translation and in original editions; and second, stimulate and assist the outflow of books and other materials from publishing countries to those needing them for educational and cultural purposes. A committee is considering ways in which the proposed new Franklin programs can be financed and carried out.

Franklin Book Programs, Inc.
432 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016
Michael Harris, President

THE UNITED STATES BOOK EXCHANGE, INC.

Organized in the early post-World War II period, the United States Book Exchange (USBE) is a self-supporting, non-governmental organization which serves the distinctive function of providing a clearing house for the cooperative exchange of duplicates and other publications between libraries throughout the world. Financing is on the basis of an annual membership fee of $12 (US) per annum, plus handling fees and shipping costs. Stocks of the USBE include items deposited by member libraries and primarily include research serials from all countries, with emphasis on medical and other scientific and technical fields - books from abroad and some out-of-print items from the U. S. - and other miscellaneous publications. Emphasis is upon books published in the last 20 years, but some older materials are included.

The basic value of USBE to libraries abroad is the fact that it provides both current and out-of-print material (often otherwise unobtainable) at a basic handling-fee price which is less than the market price, and that the deposit of materials on exchange which is required of member libraries need not equal in number or value what is sent by USBE. On the other hand, the exchange factor is useful to foreign institutions in providing a distribution outlet in the United States for their research publications.

At the present time, there are about 1,575 member libraries, including 217 libraries from 54 different countries outside the U. S. and Canada. Virtually all of the important library, scientific, learned and professional organizations in the United States are among USBE's sponsoring organizations.

Approximately four million books and periodicals are in stock. Distribution to libraries is at an annual rate of about 600 thousand items. Of the USBE's current stock, about 75 per cent are from the U. S. and the remainder from other areas of the world. Around 60 per cent of the publications are in English and the remaining 40 per cent are in 50 different languages. As to subject matter, around 40 per cent are in science and technology, 20 per cent in the social sciences, 20 per cent in literature, the arts and related fields, and 20 per cent in medicine. The depository of foreign publications is particularly useful to those libraries specializing in area studies.

Publications are received at a rate of 8,000 a day, and some 3,000 are shipped each day. Under a contract with the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), USBE sent some 2.5 million publications to 1,700 overseas libraries from 1954 through 1963. Of the present 217 foreign members, many have been financed by American agencies and a few by local A.I.D. missions.

United States Book Exchange, Inc.
3335 V Street, N. E.
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Alice D. Ball, Executive Director

APPENDIX

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL BOOK AND LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

In his message to Congress of February 2, 1966, the President said, "Education lies at the heart of every nation's hopes and purposes. It must be at the heart of our international relations." Books, by definition, are essential to education and to the achievement of literacy. They are also essential to communication and understanding among the peoples of the world. It is through books that people communicate in the most lasting form their beliefs, aspirations, cultural achievements, and scientific and technical knowledge.

In the United States and other developed countries, where there has been the opportunity for a long time to emphasize education and books, there have been created vast resources of printed materials and other forms of recorded knowledge in all fields of human endeavor. In the United States, a great complex of library systems has emerged, serving ordinary citizens as well as students and scholars. In the developing countries, where more than two-thirds of the world's population live, there is an acute need for the books essential to educational growth and general social progress, and for libraries which can enable these nations more easily to acquire and use the technology of the modern world. The United States Government declares that it is prepared, as a major policy, to give full and vigorous support to a coordinated effort of public and private organizations which will make more available to the developing countries those books and library resources of the United States which these countries need and desire.

The total needs of the developing countries with regard to books cannot be adequately filled by assistance from the outside; nor, under present conditions, can they be filled from local resources. From a long-range point of view, the establishment of viable book publishing and distributing facilities in the developing countries and regions is essential. It shall therefore also be the policy of the United States Government to encourage and support the establishment of such facilities.

The utility of books goes beyond their contribution to material progress. The free and full exchange of ideas, experiences and information, through books, is indispensable to effective communication between people and nations, and has a unique role to play in the enrichment of the human spirit. Recognizing this, the United States Government is further prepared, as a major policy, actively to promote the free flow of books and other forms of recorded knowledge.

The task of filling the world's need for books and of achieving an adequate exchange of books among the nations is immense. No single institution or agency and no single government can hope to accomplish it alone. It is therefore essential that all agencies of Government concerned in any way with international book and library programs assign to these a high priority. It is further essential that they coordinate their book and library efforts with those of other pertinent government agencies and private institutions. Agencies will propose to the President for transmittal to the Congress any requirements for new legislation or special funds to carry out this policy. All agencies of Government, under the direction of the Department of State, should actively seek to cooperate with other governments on a bilateral or multilateral basis in the achievement of these objectives.

The Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs has the responsibility for coordinating United States Government efforts in this field.

DIRECTIVE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL BOOK AND LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

I. To carry out the foregoing policy, agencies are directed to develop specific courses of action, within the framework of their financial resources and statutory responsibilities, to accomplish the following goals:

A. To ensure that the book and library assistance programs of all federal agencies contribute on a coordinated basis to the broad objectives of educational growth and peaceful progress in the developing countries by such activities as:

(1) Assisting in the development of textbooks and supplementary reading materials for indigenous school systems;

(2) expanding programs for distributing and supporting the publication of low-priced editions of American books, including textbooks and source materials, in English and in translation;

(3) establishing, under local auspices, English and indigenous language rental libraries and bookstores for high school and college students;

(4) providing graded reading materials for new literates in local languages or English;

(5) providing books to support the basic professions and trades and the learned disciplines, theoretical and practical;

(6) providing funds and technical assistance to establish viable indigenous book publishing and distributing facilities;

(7) contributing to the development of greater professional competence by increasing the number of exchange and training programs for book

publishers, librarians, textbook writers and editors, and persons engaged in related activities;

(8) supporting a program of library development, in cooperation with the U.S. publishing industry, U.S. libraries, libary organizations and institutions, to include:

  (a) assistance in adapting to local conditions and needs the most advanced library technology;

  (b) overall "collection development" programs by cooperating institutions in the U.S.;

  (c) counseling on library development;

  (d) sizeable expansion of the present Smithsonian program to provide core libraries overseas with U.S. journals and serial publications;

(9) initiating a major training program for library personnel, to include:

  (a) strengthening of existing national and regional library schools, plus refresher and in-service training and selected work-study training in the U.S.;

  (b) development of additional regional library schools, with provision of scholarship funds;

  (c) instruction in the application of modern technology to library practices.

B. To encourage and directly support the increased distribution abroad of books studying or reflecting the full spectrum of American life and culture by:

(1) Expanding U.S. book "presentation" programs and otherwise facilitating gifts of books abroad;

(2) encouraging cooperative ventures between U.S. and overseas publishers for the publication of

American books abroad, in translations or in inexpensive English-language reprints; and

(3) increasing the number of American libraries and bookstores overseas.

C. To further a greatly increased inflow of foreign books and materials including journals, microfilms, and reproductions of art, music, folklore, archival and manuscript collections, to U.S. libraries through the use of PL 480, appropriations under Title IIc of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and other funds.

D. To stimulate and support a much more extensive exchange program in books and related materials between U.S. and foreign libraries, museums, educational and research institutions.

E. To encourage closer liaison between American and foreign libraries, greater exchange of reference and bibliographical information, and closer collaboration in the development of information storage and retrieval and computer utilization programs.

F. To support, as appropriate, measures designed to lower or eliminate tariff barriers, exchange restrictions and other impediments to the free flow of books and related educational materials.

G. To provide greater support to the efforts of the U.S. book industry toward the attainment of these goals.

II. The Department of State, in consultation with appropriate agencies, is directed to ensure:

A. That activities of U.S. Government agencies are coordinated in such a way that Government resources will be used with the greatest efficiency and economy.

B. That the actions of the U.S. Government take into account the activities of private institutions and of the American book industry in the international book and library field.

C. That specific actions are tailored to conditions in specific countries or regions.

III. In seeking any new legislation or additional funds, agencies, in consultation with the Department of State, should make appropriate proposals to the President through normal legislative clearances and budgetary channels.